

 TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORTS


of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year 1970



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# TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Chairman of the Council :*

Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON, M.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council :*

Alderman W. F. TRACY

## **Public Health and General Purposes Committee :**

*Chairman*—Councillor J. H. KIRK

*Vice-Chairman*—Councillor Miss E. M. GILMOUR

## **Housing Committee :**

*Chairman*—Councillor Mrs. W. G. WALTON, M.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman*—Councillor W. BOULTON

## **Public Health Department Staff :**

*Medical Officer of Health :*

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire)

*Chief Public Health Inspectors :*

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.E.J.B.

*Deputy Public Health Inspector :*

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.E.J.B.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector :*

W. R. LEA

(To 1st July, 1970—Resigned 30.9.70)

C. G. WARD

*Clerk :*

Mrs. I. FLATT

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It falls to me to present the Annual Report on the health of the district in 1970, even though I did not assume office until well after the end of the year now being reported upon, and I have much pleasure in doing so.

As I have commented at some length on the various subjects in the text of the report, I do not feel that it would be helpful to make more than very brief comments in this introduction. I would only add that the various tables are presented in the same form as in earlier years and show, in general, a satisfactory picture in relation both to vital statistics and the incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases.

Details of the sanitary circumstances of the district are, as has been usual, included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

I would take this opportunity of thanking him and other members of the staff in the department for the help which they have all given to me since my appointment, and particularly in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. JAMISON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The principal statistics are set out below in the same form as in previous years :—

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	31,708
Population as estimated by Registrar General					..	25,230
Number of Inhabited Houses		..	..		..	8,158
Total Rateable Value of all Rateable Properties					..	£943,578
Product of a Penny Rate		..	..		..	£4,085

It will be seen that the figures are similar to those for other recent years.

As Dr. Durkin dealt fairly fully in her report for 1969 with the geographical and social background to public health in the District, I do not feel that it is necessary for me to refer to these further in this Report.

## POPULATION

The following table gives the population figures, according to the Registrar General's Report for 1970 for the respective Parishes in your district compared with previous years.

<i>Parish</i>				1921 <i>Census</i>	1951 <i>Census</i>	1961 <i>Census</i>	<i>Mid</i> <i>June</i> 1969	<i>Mid</i> <i>June</i> 1970
Anslow	..	..	..	530	518	503	493	480
Barton-under-Needwood	..			1,604	1,736	2,468	4,396	4,465
Branston	..	..	..	837	2,143	2,794	3,448	3,524
Dunstall	..	..	..	212	290	262	270	282
Hanbury	..	..	..	529	553	518	517	515
Outwoods	..	..	..	1,013	2,286	2,274	2,527	2,596
Rolleston	..	..	..	667	1,330	2,162	3,476	3,504
Stretton	..	..	..	789	1,934	2,222	4,296	4,395
Tatenhill	..	..	..	637	544	681	598	542
Tutbury	..	..	..	1,949	2,274	2,566	2,979	3,004
Wychnor	..	..	..	186	153	118	90	100
Yoxall	..	..	..	1,097	1,078	1,029	1,720	1,823
TOTALS	..	..	..	10,050	14,839	17,597	24,810	25,230

The figures show a small, but fairly uniform, growth of population in almost all parishes.



## VITAL STATISTICS

The statistics are given below in the same form as in previous annual reports :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Live Births</b> (Factor 1.08)							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	227	215	442
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					234	222	456
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..				..	..	18.1
Adjusted Birth Rate	..	..	..		..	..	19.5
Ratio of Local adjusted Birth Rate to National Rate	..	..	..		..	..	1.22
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of Total Live Births)	..	..			..	..	3.0
<b>Still Births</b>							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3	4	7
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	..	..	..		..	..	15.0
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population					..	..	0.28
<b>Total Live and Still Births</b>	..	..			237	226	463
							<hr/>
<b>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</b>							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	3	5
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	..				..	..	11.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	..				..	..	0.0
<b>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</b>							
					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	2	4
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000						<i>Total</i>
Live Births .. .. .						9.0
<b>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</b>						
						<i>Male      Female      Total</i>
Legitimate .. .. .						2      2      4
Illegitimate .. .. .						-      -      -
						<hr/> 2      2      4 <hr/>
						<i>Male      Female      Total</i>
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)						..      ..      9.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births .. .. .						..      ..      24.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)						..      ..      Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate .. .. .						..      ..      0.00
<b>Deaths</b> (Factor 1.36) .. .. .						123      86      209
Death Rate per 1,000 Population .. .. .						..      ..      8.3
Adjusted Death Rate .. .. .						..      ..      11.0
Ratio of Local adjusted Death Rate to National Rate .. .. .						..      ..      0.94

It may be noted that the percentage of illegitimate live births, as compared with all live births, was lower than that of the previous year, and very much lower than the national figure.

As no still births occurred in illegitimate pregnancies, and no death in illegitimate infants, the question of comparison of incidence does not, on this occasion, arise.

It will be seen that four of the five infant deaths occurred before the end of the first week of life. Of these, one was due to birth injury in an extremely premature infant and one to severe congenital abnormality. The remaining two deaths in this group occurred in twins who were born prematurely. The one death in an older infant occurred in a child of three months, suffering from multiple congenital abnormalities, who died from bronchopneumonia.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

**In this table the Birth rates and Death rate are not adjusted  
for age and sex**

		<i>Rate per 1,000 estimated Population</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</i>
<i>Year</i>		<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Still Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Death Rate</i>
1960	..	16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1961	..	17.51	0.39	9.78	22.72
1962	..	16.29	0.61	11.27	23.73
1963	..	18.23	0.32	9.22	14.79
1964	..	18.53	0.36	8.36	19.60
1965	..	20.09	0.19	9.68	24.57
1966	..	22.60	0.41	8.85	14.43
1967	..	21.30	0.21	7.80	10.00
1968	..	21.90	0.29	7.60	17.00
1969	..	18.90	0.24	7.90	9.00
1970	..	18.10	0.28	8.30	11.00

As will be seen the figures for both infant deaths and for deaths at all ages were slightly higher than for the previous year, but similar to the average for the last five years. It will be appreciated that, in a very small population, a very small variation in the number of stillbirths or infant deaths, upwards or downwards, can cause a quite disproportionate variation in the statistics in any one year.



## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL STATISTICS

Here again the figures are set out in the same form as in previous years :—

	<u>Local Authority Area</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
<b>Live Birth Rates, etc.</b>		
Live Births per 1,000 Home Population (crude rate) .. .. .	18.10	16.00
Area Comparability Factor .. .. .	1.08	1.00
Local Adjusted Rate .. .. .	19.50	16.00
Ratio of Local Adjusted Rate to National Rate	1.22	1.00
Illegitimate Live Births as Percentage of all Live Births .. .. .	3	8
<b>Still Birth Rate</b>		
Still Births per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births .. .. .	15	13
<b>Infant Mortality Rates :</b>		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births ..	11	18
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ..	11	17
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..	—	26
Neonatal Mortality Rate :		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births	9	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate :		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births .. .. .	9	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate :		
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births .. .. .	24	23
<b>Death Rates, etc.—all ages :</b>		
Deaths per 1,000 Home Population (crude rate) .. .. .	8.30	11.70
Area Comparability Factor .. .. .	1.32	1.00
Local Adjusted Rate .. .. .	11.00	11.70
Ratio of Local Adjusted Rate to National Rate	0.94	1.00

The local figures compare quite well, on the whole, with the national ones. This is particularly so as regards deaths at under four weeks of age, at between four weeks and one year and in relation to deaths at all ages. The figures for still births and infant deaths at under one week were less favourable. The perinatal mortality rate, which combines these two groups, was therefore marginally less favourable than that for the country as a whole.

# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970 IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT

The following table shows the causes of death of persons ordinarily resident in the district, regardless of when the death actually occurred, and also shows the age-groups of those dying from the various diseases and other causes :—

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & ov
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
" " Stomach	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
" " Intestine	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" " Intestine	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Lung, Bronchus	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Lung, Bronchus	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	3
" " Breast	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
" " Uterus	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " Prostate	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
" " Prostate	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Leukaemia	M	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " " " " "	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
" " " " " "	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " " " " "	F	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " " " " "	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" " " " " "	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	13	11
" " " " " "	F	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
" " " " " "	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
" " " " " "	F	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
" " " " " "	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Influenza	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " " " "	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
" " " " " "	F	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2
" " " " " "	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Asthma	M	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " " "	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
All Other Accidents	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " " " " "	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total all Causes	M	123	2	—	4	1	1	—	4	10	22	36	43
" " " " " "	F	86	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	5	8	17	49



Apart from death of infants, already referred to in an earlier paragraph, it will be noted that five further deaths occurred at ages between one year and five years and two more between five years and 15 years of age. It is noteworthy that three of these childhood deaths resulted from conditions of a cancerous nature, reminding us that such conditions are now a major cause of death in these age-groups.

It should also be noted that cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for no fewer than 15 out of the total of 47 deaths from the various cancers occurring in all affected parts of the body, and that these deaths from cancers in lung and bronchus far outnumber the four deaths from cancers in breast and uterus which are, quite rightly, the subject of preventive action in cervical cytology clinics. One can only regret that more effective action is not taken to discourage the smoking habit, particularly in young people, now that it is known that this habit is by far the largest factor in producing the heavy incidence of this particular type of cancer, bearing in mind that, although the habit usually produces its dreadful effects over many years, a fair proportion of its victims are stricken down before or in middle-age, when they have family responsibilities, rather than in old age.

The same applies, though in lesser degree, to bronchitis and emphysema, also closely linked with the smoking habit. Here again, as in lung cancer, the disease affected mainly men. This is believed to be due to the much larger proportion of men than of women who have smoked tobacco, particularly cigarettes, over a period of many years. In the case of bronchitis, however, it must be admitted that greater exposure of men than of women to adverse climatic conditions and dusty occupations may be a significant factor in the greater incidence in the male sex.

Motor vehicle accidents caused two more deaths than in the previous year, including one in a young child and one in a young man. Fortunately, this increase was accompanied by a reduction of deaths from other types of accidents from five in the previous year to three in the year now being reported upon.

On the negative side, it is pleasant to note that no death was attributed to pregnancy, abortion or childbirth.



## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows notifications of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, received during 1970 and, for comparison, in the four preceding years :—

<i>Disease</i>	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Measles .. .. .	143	271	294	129	150
Scarlet Fever .. .	—	2	3	2	4
Whooping Cough .. .	29	10	20	11	13
Infective Hepatitis .. .	—	—	5	14	4
Food Poisoning .. .	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis .. .	—	—	—	—	2

The number of cases of measles notified was fairly large, showing that the measles inoculation campaign had not, at that time, appreciably influenced the incidence of the disease. It can reasonably be hoped that the work now being done in this field will exercise an increasing effect in future years.

Scarlet fever obviously did not present any great problem during the year, confirming the present view that this disease can now be adequately controlled by treatment within the home, as contrasted with the large scale hospital admissions required in earlier years.

The number of cases of whooping cough was again satisfactorily low, demonstrating the value of prophylactic immunisation now carried out in infancy.

The four cases of infective hepatitis all occurred, rather unusually, in young adults, three of them during the summer months. There did not appear to be any spread of infection between, or from the notified cases. The total number of cases showed a marked reduction from the 14 cases notified in the previous year.

It will be noted that one case of food poisoning occurred. This was in a young adult. The infection appeared to result from a meal consumed in a cafe outside the district.

Of the two notified cases of acute meningitis, one was of the viral type, while the other was diagnosed as bacterial in type, although the precise organism could not be identified. Both patients made a full recovery after a relatively brief period in hospital. No spread of infection occurred.

The following sets out, in more detail, an analysis of notified cases of infectious disease, according to age :

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Under 1 Year</i>	<i>1—2</i>	<i>3—4</i>	<i>5—9</i>	<i>10—14</i>	<i>15—24</i>	<i>25—44</i>	<i>45—64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough ..	1	3	1	5	2	—	1	—	—	13
Measles ..	4	32	50	64	—	—	—	—	—	150
Infective Hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
									..	<u>174</u>
							<b>TOTAL</b>			<u><u>174</u></u>

Details of cases, by Parishes, are set out below :

		INFECTIOUS DISEASE						
		Mid 1970 :						
Parish		Population of Parish	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Acute Meningitis
Anslow	.. ..	480	1	—	2	—	—	—
Barton-under-Needwood	..	4,465	49	—	1	—	—	—
Branston	.. ..	3,524	14	3	—	—	—	—
Dunstall	.. ..	282	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanbury	.. ..	515	2	—	—	—	—	—
Outwoods	.. ..	2,596	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rolleston	.. ..	3,504	13	1	—	1	—	—
Stretton	.. ..	4,395	34	—	—	2	—	1
Tatenhill	.. ..	542	—	—	4	1	—	—
Tutbury	.. ..	3,004	8	—	1	—	—	1
Wychnor	.. ..	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yoxall	.. ..	1,823	24	—	5	—	1	—

Figures showing the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in Rural Districts in Staffordshire, as a whole, are included in the following table, for purposes of comparison :—

		Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis		Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis
						Lung	Other		
1st Quarter	..	15	21	7	—	3	2	17	2
2nd Quarter	..	14	28	3	3	3	—	15	3
3rd Quarter	..	10	6	30	38	6	2	5	3
4th Quarter	..	11	10	8	6	3	1	99	1
Totals for 1970	..	50	65	48	47	15	5	136	9
Totals for 1969	..	28	63	21	25	16	2	19	6

It can readily be seen, without detailed analysis of the figures, that Tutbury Rural District's record in this matter compares favourably with that for the Rural Districts in Staffordshire as a whole.



## TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases were notified during the year. Both were pulmonary in type. One occurred in a young man and the other in a middle aged woman.

Figures relating to notifications of new cases and deaths from the disease during the last 20 years are set out in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Population</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
			<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non.-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>
1951	..	14,660	13	—	2	—
1952	..	14,820	9	—	1	—
1953	..	14,870	13	1	1	—
1954	..	15,030	7	2	3	—
1955	..	15,280	7	1	3	—
1956	..	15,490	5	1	—	—
1957	..	15,630	13	1	—	—
1958	..	15,900	2	—	2	—
1959	..	16,060	5	—	1	—
1960	..	16,400	4	—	—	—
1961	..	17,590	2	—	—	—
1962	..	18,100	2	—	—	—
1963	..	18,540	2	—	—	—
1964	..	19,270	2	1	—	—
1965	..	20,250	2	—	1	—
1966	..	21,460	2	—	—	—
1967	..	22,780	2	—	—	—
1968	..	23,960	3	—	1	—
1969	..	24,810	2	—	—	—
1970	..	25,230	2	—	1	—

It will be seen that the incidence in 1970 was similar to that shown in all other years in the last decade, but vastly better than that of the previous decade. The improvement can reasonably be attributed to the efficiency of modern drugs in rendering patients non-infectious quite early in their course of treatment.

At the end of the year, the tuberculosis register contained 49 names of patients still under treatment or surveillance, a decrease of 7 patients as compared with the position at the end of 1969. These were, with one exception, all patients suffering from the pulmonary type of disease.

One death occurring during the year was attributed to late effects of pulmonary tuberculosis but, as recorded in the appropriate table in the earlier part of this report, this was in a patient over 75 years of age.

Arrangements for contact tracing and surveillance of patients in their homes remained, as in previous years; a very important factor in minimising the chances of spread of infection.

## **IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Arrangements were continued during 1970, through Area Medical Officers, as outlined in earlier reports by Dr. Durkin, with the addition of immunisation of girls of 13 years of age against rubella (German Measles) which, although not a notifiable infectious disease, is known to cause serious risk of congenital abnormality in the foetus in any woman unfortunate enough to become affected by the disease during the early stages of pregnancy. I feel that this new programme is a very important advance in the fight against preventable disease.

## **MEALS ON WHEELS AND LUNCHEON CLUB**

Dr. Durkin gave very full particulars of this valuable service in her report for 1969. I would only add that the service was further developed in 1970 and was supplemented by a Luncheon Club in Barton-under-Needwood for more ambulant elderly people.

At the end of 1970 the Meals on Wheels Service was operating as follows :—

### **Barton-under-Needwood**

Service commenced—June 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—10 twice per week

### **Stretton**

Service commenced—July 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—11 twice per week

### **Rolleston (including part of Tutbury Road Area)**

Service commenced—November 1964

Source of supply—Andressey Hospital

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—12 twice per week

### **Tutbury**

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Clayton Equipment

Maximum number of meals—19 twice per week

Average number of meals—18 twice per week



## **Branston**

Service commenced—December 1964

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—5 twice per week

Service discontinued end of July 1970

—merged with Tatenhill/Rangemore.

## **Anslow**

**(including Tutbury Road, Beam Hill and Henhurst Hill)**

Service commenced—June 1965

Source of supply—Renold Chains Ltd.

Maximum number of meals—18 twice per week

Average number of meals—14 twice per week

## **Tatenhill/Rangemore**

Service commenced—January 1966

Source of supply—Branston Storage Depot Canteen

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week

Average number of meals—10 twice per week

## **Hanbury**

Service commenced—April 1970

Source of supply—British Gypsum Ltd., Fauld.

Maximum number of meals—12 twice per week.

Average number of meals—10 twice per week.

Total number of meals served during 1970 — 8,289.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1970**

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1970.

Steady, if unspectacular, progress has been maintained in all branches of the work carried out by the Department, and full details are contained in the body of the Report.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation given to me by my fellow Officers during the year, particularly that of Dr. Durkin, who left to take another appointment at the end of May, 1971.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

The whole of the District is now supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The supply to the area is derived from Seedy Mill Treatment Works, and Seedy Mill, Fradley and Trent Valley Pumping Stations.

Regular and frequent samples are examined from these sources both bacteriologically and chemically.

During 1970, 510 samples of the water going into supply were all free from coliform bacteria. 184 samples of raw water from the pumping stations were all free from coliform bacteria. 54 samples of the surface water prior to treatment at Seedy Mill Treatment Works gave an average coliform bacteria content of 61 per 100 ml.

Samples were examined from :—

Outwoods Reservoirs  
Hanbury Tower  
Rolleston Tower  
Tutbury Reservoir  
Cross Keys, Tutbury  
Council House, Yoxall.

13 samples from Hanbury Tower, 13 from Tutbury Reservoir, 13 from Cross Keys, Tutbury, and 13 from Yoxall. 34 out of 36 samples from Outwoods Reservoirs and 14 out of 16 from Rolleston Tower were all free from coliform bacteria.

In each case where supply water showed any evidence of bacteriological characteristics slightly differing from normal, repeat samples were always promptly obtained. Where traces of contamination have been detected, further sampling, followed by corrective action where necessary, has resulted in rapid restoration of entirely satisfactory results.

Only one of the supplying stations contains any significant quantity of fluoride. This is Seedy Mill Treatment Works, where an average of .19 p.p.m. was obtained in 1970.

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, all the tap samples being free from any appreciable quantity of lead.



# Drainage and Sewerage

The Council's Consultant Engineers, Messrs. Willcox, Raikes and Marshall, have finalised plans for dealing with the sewage from Tutbury and Rolleston. These involve the establishment of a new station at Tutbury to pump sewage for treatment at Rolleston, where the Sewage Disposal Works are to be enlarged and re-constructed.

It is hoped to invite tenders for this work early in 1971.

A detailed survey of the need for a sewer in the parish of Tatenhill was made during the year, and a report submitted in August. It is hoped that this will culminate in the provision of proper sewerage and sewage disposal facilities at an early date.

# Public Cleansing

## (a) Refuse and nightsoil collection and cesspool cleansing

This service has continued to operate reasonably satisfactorily. Consideration was given to the question of the employment of Method Study Consultants with a view to the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme to secure a weekly collection of refuse.

A new bulldozer was purchased in October and this has been instrumental in securing an improvement in the standard of tip control.

A weekly collection of nightsoil is made from approximately 300 properties, and in addition 206 privately owned and 42 Council owned cesspools were emptied.

Details of the salvage figures are given in the following table :—

					1969					
					Weight			Value		
					T	C	Q	£	s.	d.
Baled Destructor Scrap	..	..			46	6	2	204	8	0
Mixed Scrap	..	..	..	..	58	10	1	237	13	0
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	2	13	1	244	19	0
Lead, Brass, etc.	..	..	..	..	3	7	0	614	13	2
Rags	..	..	..	..	23	4	1	584	0	11
Paper	..	..	..	..	84	3	3	438	18	9
					218	5	0	£2,324	12	10

					1970					
					Weight			Value		
					T	C	Q	£	s.	d.
Baled Destructor Scrap	..	..	..	..	30	5	0	136	19	7
Mixed Scrap	..	..	..	..	44	4	3	198	5	6
Aluminium	..	..	..	..	2	11	1	211	14	6
Lead, Brass, etc.	..	..	..	..	3	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	460	11	3
Rags	..	..	..	..	18	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	524	16	5
Paper	..	..	..	..	51	8	0	264	10	0
					150	9	3	£1,796	17	3

### (b) Street Cleansing

A scheme for the removal of litter was introduced on 1st August, 1970. Two men and a van are employed on this work which is proving beneficial to the general tidiness of the District.

### Conversions

No conversions were carried out during the year with the exception of those where the work formed part of Improvement Grant Schemes.

### Nuisances

#### (a) Noise Abatement Act, 1960

No serious complaints were received during the year.

#### (b) Smoke Abatement

No serious complaints of smoke nuisances were received during the year.

### Caravans

There is one permanent residential site at Rolleston-on-Dove with accommodation for 65 vans. In addition 13 individual site licences are in force.

### Swimming Baths

The only Swimming Bath in the district is a privately-owned Open Air Pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

## Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

Four premises were registered under this Act during the year.

## Housing (New Housing Accommodation)

During the year 1970 thirty-two Private Enterprise Houses and Council Houses were completed and occupied.

## Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were approved in respect of 25 Properties, 24 of these being Owner-Occupied Houses.

Details of Discretionary Grants are as follows :—

				<i>No. of Appli- cations</i>	<i>No. refused</i>	<i>Total cost of work</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
1953-70	..	..	..	305	—	£275,091	£114,222
1970	..	..	..	15	—	£32,429	£10,396

				<i>Average Cost</i>	<i>Average Grant</i>	<i>No. of Owner Occupied Houses</i>	<i>No. of Tenanted Houses</i>
1953-70	..	..	..	£902	£371	164	146
1970	..	..	..	£2,162	£693	10	5

## Slum Clearance

Under the “ Individual Unfit Houses ” procedure of the Housing Acts, 273 houses have been demolished or closed between 1955 and 1970. Details for 1970 are as follows :—

Number of Houses demolished or closed	..	..	..	—
Number of Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	4

In addition 143 Houses have been dealt with under Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders, or purchased by agreement with the Owners.

## Rent Act, 1957

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made during the year.



**Inspection and Supervision of Food**

**Food Shops—**

(i) Number of Food Premises :					
Cafes	..	..	..	..	3
Factory Canteens	..	..	..	..	6
Ice Cream Vendors	..	..	..	..	71
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	9
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	1
Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	2
Other Food Premises including Inns, etc.	..	..	..	..	100
(ii) Registration of Food Premises					
Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	..	..	75
(iii) Inspection of Food Premises					
No of Inspections	..	..	..	..	161
(iv) Disposal of Condemned Food					-
The Butchers Meat condemned in the Slaughter-					
houses was stained before disposal to a Midlands					
Hide and Skin Company.					
(v) Special Examination of Food Consignments					-
No special Examination of Food Consignments were					
required during the period under review.					
(vi) Ice Cream Samples					-
Since it was impossible to obtain a supply of solid					
carbon dioxide for the sample case, no ice cream					
samples were taken.					

**Unsound Food**

During the year ten complaints were received concerning unsound or contaminated foods, and preliminary investigations were made into each case.

Three cases were referred to another Authority for their attention, as the sale took place in their area, and investigations into the other cases were completed by the Staffordshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this district.

Of the remainder, in one case prosecution was instituted with the result that the retailer pleaded guilty and was fined £10 with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

**Milk Sampling**

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1970 by the County Milk Sampling Officers.

Test	No. of Samples	Passed	Failed	Void
Methylene Blue ..	159	154	5	-
Phosphatase ..	142	142	-	-
Brucellosis ..	17	17	-	-
Turbidity ..	1	1	-	-

## Meat

The total number of licensed Slaughterhouses remains at three, and all were inspected by an Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accompanied by me.

The following table gives full details of the number of animals slaughtered and the incidence and percentage of diseased carcasses.

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

		<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected	..	491	4	1225	674
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—					
Whole Carcasses condemned	..	—	—	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	96	—	8	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	..	19.55	—	0.65	3.56
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	..	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.. ..	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	.. .. .	—	—	—	—

## Tinned and Frozen Foods

Three condemnation Certificates were issued in respect of frozen foods.

Rodent Control

This service continued to operate successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the year's work is given below :—

	<i>Non- Agricultural    Agricultural</i>	
1(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification .. ..	168	—
(b) Number of Properties infested by :		
(i) Rats .. ..	145	—
(ii) Mice .. ..	23	—
2(a) Total number of Properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	2	
(b) Number of Properties infested by :		
(i) Rats .. ..	1	—
(ii) Mice .. ..	—	—

On the advice of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, no sewer treatments were carried out during the year.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963  
Registration and General Inspections

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiv- ing a general inspection during year</i>
Offices .. ..	1	15	6
Retail Shops .. ..	2	51	36
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. ..	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to Public, Canteens ..	5	13	1
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	8	79	53



## Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

<i>Class of Workplace</i>							<i>No. of persons Employed</i>
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses					..	..	—
Catering Establishments open to the Public	..				..	..	76
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fuel Storage Depots	..		..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
TOTAL MALES	..		..	..	..	..	99
TOTAL FEMALES	..		..	..	..	..	196

### Accidents

One accident occurred during the year involving a Brewery Drayman. He was preparing to make a cellar door secure when the door, which was wet and greasy, slipped from his hands striking his head causing scalp lacerations.

### Petroleum Regulations

Forty-seven licences to store Petroleum Spirit were issued during the year.

### Factories Acts, 1937 and 1961

<i>Premises</i>					<i>No. on the Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
Mechanical	..	..	..	..	47	16
Non-mechanical	..	..	..	..	15	9
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	62	25
No. of Outworkers on list			..	..	1	—

No action was called for in respect of the premises inspected.



